JANUARY 14, 1775. THE NUMBER 1223.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — SUET. in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON and WM. HUNTER, at the POST OFFICE.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper at 12/6 a Year, and have Advertiſements (of a moderate Length) inſerted for 3/. the firſt Week, and 2/. each Week after.——Printing Work done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.

BOSTON, *Dec.* 16.

In Provincial Congreſs, CAMBRIDGE, *Dec.* 10, 1774.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and other* INHABITANTS *of the Towns and Diſtricts of* Maſſachuſetts Bay.

Friends and Brethren,

AT a time when the good people of this colony were deprived of their laws, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, civil and criminal; when the cruel oppreſſions brought on their capital had ſtagnated almoſt all their commerce; when a ſtanding army was illegally poſted among us for the expreſs purpoſe of enforcing ſubmiſſion to a ſyſtem of tyranny; and when the General Court was with the ſame deſign prohibited to ſit; we were choſen and empowered by you to aſſemble and conſult upon meaſures neceſſary for our common ſafety and defence.

With much anxiety for the common welfare, we have attended this ſervice; and, upon the cooleſt deliberation, have adopted the meaſures recommended to you.

We have ſtill confidence in the wiſdom, juſtice, and goodneſs of our Sovereign, as well as the integrity, humanity, and good ſenſe of the nation; and if we had a reaſonable expectation that the truth of facts would be made known in England, we ſhould entertain the moſt pleaſing hopes that the meaſures concerted by the colonies, jointly and ſeverally, would procure a full redreſs of our grievances: But we are conſtrained, in juſtice to you, to ourſelves and poſterity, to ſay, that the inceſſant and unrelenting malice of our enemies has been ſo ſucceſsful as to fill the Court and kingdom of Great Britain with falſehoods and calumnies concerning us, and to excite the moſt bitter and groundleſs prejudices againſt us; that the ſudden diſſolution of Parliament, and the haſty ſummons for a new election, gives us reaſon to apprehend that a majority of the Houſe of Commons will be again elected under the influence of an arbitrary Miniſtry: and that the general tenor of our intelligence from Great Britain, with the frequent reinforcements of the army and navy at Boſton, excites the ſtrongeſt jealouſy that the ſyſtem of colony adminiſtration, ſo unfriendly to the proteſtant religion, and deſtructive of American liberty, is ſtill to be purſued, and attempted with force to be carried into execution.

You are placed by Providence in the poſt of honour, becauſe it is a poſt of danger; and while ſtruggling for the noble objects, *the liberties of your country, the happineſs of poſterity, and rights of human nature*, the eyes not only of North America and the whole Britiſh empire, but of all Europe, are upon you. Let us be therefore altogether ſolicitous that no diſorderly behaviour, nothing unbecoming our characters as Americans, as citizens, and chriſtians, be juſtly chargeable to us.

Whoever, with a ſmall degree of attention, contemplates the commerce between Great Britain and America, will be convinced that a total ſtoppage thereof will ſoon produce in Great Britain ſuch dangerous effects as cannot fail to convince the Miniſtry, Parliament, and people, that it is their intereſt and duty to grant us relief. Whoever conſiders the number of brave men inhabiting North America will know that a general attention to military diſcipline muſt ſo eſtabliſh their rights and liberties, as, under God, to render it impoſſible for an arbitrary Miniſtry of Britain to deſtroy them. Theſe are facts which our enemies are apprized of, and if they will not be influenced by principles of juſtice to alter their cruel meaſures towards America, theſe ought to lead them thereto. They, however, hope to effect by ſtratagem what they may not obtain by power, and are uſing arts, by aſſiſtance of baſe ſcribblers, who undoubtedly receive their bribes, and by many other means, to raiſe doubts and diviſions throughout the colonies. To defeat their iniquitous deſigns, we think it neceſſary for each town to be particularly careful ſtrictly to execute the plans of the Continental and Provincial Congreſſes; and while it cenſures its own individuals, counteracting theſe plans, that it be not deceived or diverted from its duty by rumours, ſhould any take place, to the prejudice of other communities. Your Provincial Congreſſes, we have reaſon to hope, will HOLD UP the towns, if any ſhould be ſo loſt as not to act their parts, and none can doubt that the Continental Congreſſes will rectify errours, ſhould any take Place in any colony through the ſubtility of our enemies. Surely no arguments can be neceſſary to excite you to the moſt ſtrict adherence to the American aſſociation, ſince the minuteſt deviation in one colony, eſpecially in this, will probably be miſrepreſented in the others, to diſcourage their general zeal and perſeverance, which, however, we aſſure ourſelves cannot be effected.

Whilſt the Britiſh Miniſtry are ſuffered, with ſo high a hand, to tyranniſe over America, no part of it, we preſume, can be negligent in guarding againſt the ravages threatened by the ſtanding army now in Boſton: Theſe troops will undoubtedly be employed in attempts to defeat the aſſociation, which our enemies cannot but fear will eventually defeat them; and ſo ſanguinary are thoſe our enemies, as we have reaſon to think, ſo thirſty for the blood of this innocent people, who are contending for their rights, that we ſhould be guilty of the moſt unpardonable neglect ſhould we not apprize you of your danger, which appears to us imminently great, and ought attentively to be guarded againſt. The improvement of the militia in general in the art military has been therefore thought neceſſary, and ſtrongly recommended by this Congreſs. We now think that particular care ſhould be taken by the towns and diſtricts in this colony, that each of the minute men, not already provided therewith, ſhould be immediately equipped with an effective fire arm, bayonet, pouch, knapſack, thirty rounds of cartridges and ball, and that they be diſciplined three times a week, and oftener, as opportunity may offer: To encourage theſe our worthy countrymen to obtain the ſkill of complete ſoldiers, we recommend it to the towns and diſtricts forthwith to pay their own minute men a reaſonable conſideration for their ſervices; and, in caſe of a general muſter, their farther ſervices muſt be recompenſed by the province. An attention to diſcipline the militia in general is however by no means to be neglected.

With the utmoſt cheerfulneſs, we aſſure you of our determination to ſtand or fall with the liberties of America; and while we humbly implore the Sovereign Diſpoſer of all things, to whoſe divine providence the right of his creatures cannot be indifferent, to correct the errours, and alter the meaſures of an infatuated Miniſtry, we cannot doubt of his ſupport, even in the extreme difficulties which we may all have to encounter. May all means deviſed for our ſafety by the General Congreſſes of America, and aſſemblies or conventions of the colonies, be reſolutely executed, and happily ſucceeded; and may this injured people be reinſtated in the full exerciſe of their rights, without the evils and devaſtations of a civil war. *Signed by order of the Provincial Congreſs,*

JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident.*

A true extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Secretary.*

NEWPORT, *Dec.* 12.

CHARTERS have been granted by the Aſſembly to four new military companies, by the following names, viz. the Artillery Company for the county of Providence, the Troop of Horſe for the county of Providence, the Providence Fuſileers, and North Providence Rangers.

We have authority to inform the publick that the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth has written circular letters to the ſeveral Governours on the continent, ſignifying his Majeſty's command that they take the moſt effectual meaſures for arreſting, detaining, and ſecuring, any gunpowder, or any ſort of arms or ammunition, which may be attempted to be imported into the colonies; and likewiſe incloſing an order of the King in Council, prohibiting the exportation thereof from Great Britain or Ireland.

By a Gentleman arrived here laſt week, from New York, thro' Connecticut, we are aſſured that when he came away a brig was taking in 128 pieces of cannon to carry to Boſton; that the ſmall towns of Groton and Stonington were under arms when he came along, which amounted to 1200 brave fellows, and that the martial ſpirit flames glorioufly quite through the country. New England alone will be as well able to reſiſt 50,000 troops next Spring as the whole continent was to reſiſt 20,000 laſt war.

The General Aſſembly have ordered 40,000 flints, 300 barrels of powder, 3 tuns of lead, and 4 braſs field pieces, to be procured for the uſe of this colony.

At a MEETING *of the* COMMITTEE *for* CAROLINE *County*, DECEMBER 16, 1774.

JAMES TAYLOR, James Upſhaw, William Woodford, John Tennant, Thomas Lomax, Benjamin Hubbard, and Edmund Pendleton, Junior, Gentlemen, or any three of them, were appointed a Committee to inſpect the Books of the Merchants at Port Royal and Conway's Warehouſe, to ſee that they have reſpectively dealt with their Cuſtomers upon the ſame Terms as they had done for a Year preceding the Aſſociation, and to make Report of their Proceedings to this Committee.

Walker Taliaferro, Anthony Thornton, John Armiſtead, John Jones, and Samuel Haws, Gentlemen, or any three of them, were appointed a Committee to inſpect the Books of Patrick Kennon, Merchant, for the ſame Purpoſe: And William Nelſon, George Baylor, Richard Johnſton, John Minor, and George Guy, Gentlemen, or any three of them, were appointed a Committee to inſpect the Books of Samuel Hargrove, Merchant, for the ſame Purpoſe.

Afterwards, at a Meeting of the County Committee December 26, 1774, from the Reports of the ſeveral Sub-Committees, it appeared, "that Edward Dixon, James Bowie, Junior, and Samuel Hargrove, Merchants, had ſhewn their Books to the "Committee, who were ſatisfied that they had in their Dealings "conformed to the Aſſociation; but that James Miller, Andrew Leckie, James Dunlop, William Dixon, John Wallace, "and Patrick Kennon, Merchants, had refuſed to ſuffer their "Books to be viewed, even their Day Books, with which the "Sub-Committee would have been ſatisfied:" And all the ſaid laſt mentioned Merchants, except Mr. Kennon, having Notice of this Meeting, and not appearing to offer, or ſend any Excuſe or Reaſons for their Refuſal, the ſame is ordered to be publiſhed; and as, from ſuch Conduct, a Suſpicion ariſes that they have tranſgreſſed the Aſſociation, in ſelling Goods at a higher Price than they had been accuſtomed to do for a Year next preceding, it is recommended to the People of this County, as they would avoid being conſidered as Enemies to American Liberty, not to have any Dealings with thoſe Merchants until they ſhall give the Satisfaction required.

Ordered, that Mr. Kennon have Notice to appear before this Committee on the ſecond Friday in January, to anſwer his Refuſal. A Copy. SAMUEL HAWS, Clk.

RICHMOND *County, December* 5, 1774.

THE Freeholders convening on this Day, to elect a new Committee for the ſaid County, according to the Recommendation of the late Continental Congreſs, for the carrying into Execution the American Aſſociation, proceeded to make Choice of twenty eight Gentlemen convenient in their Situation to inſpect the Attention paid to the Aſſociation through the whole County; who, forming themſelves into a Meeting, choſe Col. Landon Carter Chairman, and requeſted the Favour of Mr. Leroy Peachey to act as Clerk: At which Meeting it was then reſolved that the Committee ſhould ſit on the next Court Day, if Nothing required an earlier Attendance; at which Time the Freeholders were likewiſe deſired to attend, in Order to appoint Deputies to repair to a Colony Congreſs of Delegates to attend a Continental Congreſs to be held in Philadelphia on the 10th Day of May next, agreeable to the Recommendation of the laſt Congreſs, if America ſhould not before that Day be redreſſed in her Grievances, and reſtored to her juſt Rights and Liberties.

JANUARY 2, 1775.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders this Day, for the above Purpoſe, the following Inſtruction and Appointment was voted and directed to Robert Wormeley Carter and Francis Lightfoot Lee, Eſquires, their Repreſentatives in Aſſembly; which being recommended by the Freeholders to the Committee to be printed in the Virginia Gazette, the ſame is now regularly tranſmitted to the Printers.

To ROBERT WORMELEY CARTER *and* FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, *Eſquires.*

Gentlemen,

FROM a Perſuaſion that the Aſſembly is to meet in February next, and that the Recommendation of the Continental Congreſs to the ſeveral Colonies, for appointing Delegates to form another Continental Congreſs on the 10th Day of May next, may be duly complied with, we your Conſtituents deſire of you, as our Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, to promote the ſame with your utmoſt Abilities; but if, by any Means, it ſhould happen that the Aſſembly ſhall be diſſolved, either conſtitutionally or by Prerogative, we do, in that Caſe, conſtitute and appoint you, our late elected Repreſentatives, to meet in Colony Congreſs, for the Purpoſe of appointing Delegates as aforeſaid. We hope we need not inform you, Gentlemen, that we cannot but look upon ourſelves as induced to publiſh this our Inſtruction and Appointment from a full Conviction of the preſent alarming Criſis to American Rights; and as the united Wiſdom of North America, on ſuch an Occaſion, is certainly neceſſary to be obtained, we cannot but deſire that no unforeſeen Caſualty may prevent this Colony from being repreſented in ſuch a Congreſs, on whoſe Deliberations the Liberties of America do ſo eminently depend: Therefore, we cannot ſuppreſs our Wiſhes that theſe important Conſiderations may prevail with our Countrymen in the other Counties to provide againſt any poſſible Diſappointment in Delegation as aforeſaid, by every ſimilar Precaution. And farther, Gentlemen, we recommend it to you to give the ſincere Thanks of this County to the worthy Delegates who attended the late Continental Congreſs, for their prudent and ſpirited Conduct in Support of the Freedom and Liberties of America. We are, Gentlemen,

Your obliged Conſtituents.

On the ſame Day the Chairman communicated to the Gentlemen of the Committee then met, that, in Order to get fully informed of a Report that a monopolizing or engroſſing of Goods was carrying on, to the Prejudice of the poorer Sort of People, he had conſidered it as an Object within the Sphere of Aſſociation, and taken upon himſelf to write to the two Gentlemen who kept the Stores in the County, in which the ſaid engroſſing or monopoliſing was ſuggeſted to be in Agitation; becauſe ſuch a Practice could not be the Intention of aſſociating, nor indeed a Thing to be ſuſpected of any patriotic Aſſociator, where certainly every One ought to be heartily inclined to bear an equal Proportion of every Difficulty, and, in Conſequence, that could or might attend aſſociating againſt Commerce of any Kind, without taking any Advantage, with at beſt but a mere unſocial Calidity; and that he had obtained Letters from the Gentlemen keeping thoſe Stores, which he believed, on Examination, would be found entirely convincing, that there was not the leaſt Foundation for ſo ſcandalous a Report. Upon which the Committee directed the Reporter to be called in, before whom the Letters were read, and, as an inconteſtible Truth, the Whole turned out a mere groundleſs Fallacy; therefore it was directed to be publiſhed, in Order to diſcourage and ſtifle ſuch ungenerous, as well as unjuſt Accuſations againſt any Individual of a Community ſo ſacredly engaged to preſerve its Liberties.

LEROY PEACHEY, Clk.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders of the County of Charles City, held at the Courthouſe of the ſaid County, on Saturday December the 17th, 1774, for the Purpoſe of chooſing a Committee to ſee that the Aſſociation entered into by the General Congreſs, for preſerving the Liberties of America, be duly put in Execution within this County:

Reſolved, that the ſaid Committee do conſiſt of the following Perſons, viz. Benjamin Harriſon, William Acrill, Francis Eppes, William Edloe, The Rev. James Ogilvie, William Green, Munford, William Rickman, Thomas Holt, Philip Pare Edmondſon, Benjamin Harriſon, Junior, William Gregory, Samuel Harwood, David Minge, John Edloe, George Minge, John Tyler, Freeman Walker, Francis Dancy, William Chriſtian, James Bray Johnſon, Peter Royſter, Henry Southall, Benjamin Dancy, James Eppes, John Brown, Stith Hardyman, William Edloe, Junior, Henry Armiſtead, William Royall, and Edward Stubblefield; and that they, or the Majority of them, do meet from Time to Time, and act and do what to them ſhall ſeem proper for the Purpoſes aforeſaid.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that Benjamin Harriſon, Eſq; be choſen Chairman of the ſaid Committee, and, in Caſe of Sickneſs or Abſence, that the next Gentleman upon the foregoing Liſt, who ſhall be preſent, ſhall be Chairman for the Time.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that Patrick Murdoch be choſen Clerk to the ſaid Committee.

Reſolved, that when any Gentleman of the Committee ſhall informed, or have Reaſon to ſuſpect, that any Thing has

done in this County contrary to the Association, he shall forthwith summon three at least of his Brethren most convenient to the Place, who, together with himself, shall examine into the Matter, and make immediate Report to the Chairman, in Order that the same, if it appears to be well founded, may be laid before the Committee.

Extracted from the Minutes.

PATRICK MURDOCH, Clk.

AT a Meeting of the Committee for the County of Charles City, at the Courthouse of the said County, on Wednesday January the 4th, 1775, the Committee being informed by Amos and James Ladd, that they have lately imported Goods from Great Britain to the Amount of £.214:3:3 current Money, and also a Crate of Glass Ware, the Invoice of which they have not yet received; and having delivered up the same to the Committee, and made their Election that the same should be sold, according to the Association,

Ordered, that William Green Munford, William Gregory, Peter Royster, Thomas Holt, and James Eppes, Gentlemen, or any three of them, do forthwith sell the said Goods, having first advertised the Time of Sale in the publick Papers, in small Parcels not exceeding £. 10 each, for ready Money, and apply the same according to the Direction of the Association.

John Ladd having also informed the Committee that he hath lately imported Goods from Great Britain to the Amount of £.5:10:2 Sterling, and Andrew Crew, that he hath also imported Goods in like Manner, to the Amount of £.0:13:9 Sterling, and having severally delivered up the same to the Committee, and made their Election that they should be sold:

Ordered, that the same Gentlemen as in the foregoing Order do sell the same, and dispose of the Money as in Manner aforesaid.

By Order of the Committee,

PATRICK MURDOCH, Clerk.

From the PUBLICK ADVERTISER.

LONDON, *November* 5, 1774.

THE fatal dispute with our colonies becomes so very serious, that it is the duty of every good Englishman to do his utmost to heal the wound before it is incurable. A dispute between two parts of our dominions is on the face of it prejudicial to the highest degree: It is criminal to treat the dispute as a matter of party, for treating it so is making it so; and as it already is on the point of drawing the sword, they who make themselves a party in the quarrel make themselves a party in a civil war. Both the friends and enemies of the stamp act ought to lay aside their prejudices; but while the one side hoists the standard of sovereignty, and the other of independence, each determine that they will not recede till their favourite object is carried, which neither can be, if recourse is had to arms, till the whole empire receives a mortal wound. If the contest is carried on, it is probable that by the present force of the mother country she will at first exert the sovereignty, perhaps get it acknowledged. It is more probable that in the long run the colonies will obtain admission to an equal legislation, because they will always continue and support the claim, and the mother country cannot always maintain its sovereignty. The higher we carry our authority, the more it will be detested. The colonies will wait for opportunities of re-asserting their pretensions. It would undo this country to govern North America constantly by armies and fleets; neither the revenues nor constitution of this country could bear so military a despotism. On the first war with France or Spain we should be forced to withdraw our forces, and then, instead of receiving the cheerful assistance of the colonies, they would throw off all subjection, and set up for themselves. This prospect cannot fail of being realized. If we conquer our colonies by arms, will their gratitude carry them to assist or oppose us, when we have no armies to intimidate them?

The sovereignty of Great Britain is a great and tender point. The only question is, whether it will not be bought too dear at the expense of our commerce? Can you oblige so vast a territory as North America to trade with you by the terrour of armies and fleets? The very system of commerce is repugnant to the Idea. Commerce never could be forced by authority. You may enslave traders, but you prevent their being traders: And they who have the loftiest idea of our sovereignty, must, if they reason fairly, own they prefer it to our trade; and how long our power and credit will last any where else, when our trade is gone, the poorest politician can tell.

I believe the greater part of the nation are against the colonies at present. Yet how long will that be the case? The trading towns and cities will soon change sides, and prefer advantage to the empty name of sovereignty. The country Gentlemen will find the value of their lands fall, and will grow less fond of the dazzling name of Sovereigns of America. These country Gentlemen already perceive the consequences of enclosures, and stretching their rents so high. Will emigrations decrease when America, for its own preservation, is brought to encourage and invite emigrants?

But there is a greater and more imminent danger, which has already begun. The North Americans will debauch the affections of our soldiers and sailors, who will prefer lands and solid settlements to fighting against their own countrymen. Officers who want preferment will imitate the common men, and offer their services to the colonies. Ambitious men will see such a field of fortune opening to them as will be irresistible. France and Spain, whatever they may affect, will indubitably assist our mutinous brethren with a little money and more arms, and certainly with good Officers. Prussia, I fear, is not so amicable to England as to forbid its veteran commanders making a campaign or two in America, and they being Protestants, will be doubly welcome. While the Dutch were at war for their liberties with Philip II. great numbers of the bravest Generals in Europe went and commanded the Dutch armies. Can we deceive ourselves so far as to expect this will not be the case now!

The Emperour, it is said, is displeased with some recent Hanoverian transactions. What an opportunity of revenge, should he lend some of his best officers to the Americans!

In the mean time the French, Dutch, and perhaps Spaniards, will avail themselves of the trade we lose; and though we propose to shut up our own American ports, and distress their trade, have we so little experience at home as to believe we can prevent contraband trade? When the little Isle of Man so long defied our government and custombouse, will third rate men of war, or little cutters, block up all the inlets in North America?

On the other hand, is Great Britain potent enough to subdue the West and maintain the East? Will France sit contented with our ruling India, and suffer us to lord it over America? Has she so little policy as to disturb us no where? Will she neither make war with us till we are at leisure, nor endeavour to keep up the war between us and our own subjects? They must be sanguine politicians who think that all Europe connive at our subduing our colonies, without assisting them, or disturbing us.

On the other hand, the best friends to America ought to hold out no encouragement to it; they ought at most to present themselves as mediators, and keep up no more interests with the colonists than by letting them see that not all England is in conspiracy to enslave them. Moderate men will have an opportunity of interceding for them on one side, and of persuading them on the other to be reasonable. The hypothesis of telling them they ought not to be taxed without their own consent, and at the same time asserting the absolute sovereignty of England, was an absurd and mischievous contradiction. Too many provocations have been given on both sides; and if the present tone of authority, if the violent friends of the stamp act, if its violent enemies, if the mutinous colonists, do not all relax something of their pretensions, it requires no spirit of prophesy to foretel, that we shall lose our commerce, and, in consequence, our sovereignty in Europe, in America, and in Asia.

NEUTRALIS.

LONDON, *Nov.* 5.

TWO new dies are just finished at the Tower for striking off some half crown pieces for the greater convenience of change, by order of the Lords of the Treasury.

There are 21 men of war and frigates now building at the different dockyards of this kingdom. At Deptford, three 70 gun ships and two frigates; at Woolwich, two of 60, and one of 54; at Sheerness, two frigates; at Chatham, five men of war and frigates; at Portsmouth, six ditto. In all 21; besides two beginning at Plymouth.

On Tuesday night last no less than 25 different robberies were committed between Mother Redcap's and Finchley Common, by five highwaymen, well mounted, who robbed almost every person they met, and escaped over the said common.

Nov. 7. Letters from Madrid advise, that his Catholick Majesty, in order to promote the welfare and trade of his subjects, has taken off the duties on corn imported into that kingdom for two years.

Extract of a letter from an ENGLISH *Gentleman in* PARIS, *to his friend in* LONDON.

"You would be amazed to see the alteration which has taken place throughout all France. You no longer meet with those meagre frog-fed carcasses which were visible in every part of this kingdom. Gaiety, sprightliness, and content, the happy train of peace and plenty, are spread over every countenance. The King holds his Bed of Justice the 10th of November; the Parliament's former members are ordered to attend his Majesty; those of Rouen and Rennes are to be reinstated, as well as the Cour des Aids, or Court of Ways and Means. This beginning promises very fair, but a small question remains to be unfolded, which time alone can resolve: Will it last long? I should augur not, from the known fickleness of the inhabitants of this country, who are never steady in the pursuit of good or evil. Virtues and vices are here, like their modes, temporary. However, as a true friend to mankind, I cannot but wish that their present happiness may be of long continuance."

A few days before the Parliament was dissolved, the office accounts of the civil list were ordered to be made out, that they might be ready to be laid before the Parliament early the next meeting. These accounts not making any part of the usual business of Parliament, this circumstance, and some others, give good ground for a suspicion that it is intended to apply to the new Parliament for a sum of money to discharge the arrears of the civil list, or, as they are more properly called, the King's debts. It is given out, that the sum which will be asked for this purpose is no less than five hundred thousand pounds; and it is added, that it is at the same time intended to ask for a further sum of two hundred thousand pounds to be added to the present annual income of the civil list, which is at present eight hundred thousand pounds, and will then be one million, upon a pretence that the King's family is so much increased that this additional great sum is become necessary for its support.

They write from Gibraltar, that some additional works were preparing to be carried on there towards the land side, and that several vessels were employed in transporting stone and other materials from the Barbary coast for that purpose.

The Premier says, that "on the first motion for a repeal of any of the Bostonian acts, he will immediately resign his employments."

Nothing shews the necessity of reforming the mode of representation agreeable to Lord Chatham's doctrine more than the present general election, when it is well known that many boroughs have been disposed of in the city, and the electors of many others have been mortified by receiving orders to elect persons they esteemed little better than their own journeymen, and others still more mortified to see a person chaired as their member who has stood behind their chair at their own tables; and such must be the case with this rotten part of the constitution, when so many boroughs are at the absolute disposal of the Treasury, and the powerful Lords in the county, or the power resides in three or four leading men in the city or borough. The former must choose the Minister's coachhorse, or my Lord's footman, if they are ordered; the latter must elect the broker himself, if the junto give the word of command. Let our representatives be chosen by the counties at large, and we should see in the House the most respectable landholders of the county, chosen for their property, honour, and abilities; and let the city of London choose twelve; the city of Bristol, Liverpool, and the other great trading cities and towns of the kingdom, a proportionate number; and we should find the mercantile interest of this great trading country in the hands of persons able and willing to protect and extend it. The King would then reign by the heads and hearts of his subjects, not by their passions and necessities, and the Minister would see he had no security himself, but in consulting the honour, not the power of the Crown.

Some merchants having lately solicited Lord North on the subject of making a separate trade by charter to the coast of Anamaboe, were answered, that no company whatever would be suffered in future to monopolize the trade to any quarter of the globe whatever.

Such Gentlemen as have received, from their correspondents in the colonies, copies of the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, or Williamsburg editions, of the *Summary View of the Rights of British America*, may have the dedication to the King, printed with the London edition, gratis, by applying to the publisher, at No. 46, in Fleet street. "God is my witness, that I write not these "things to excite sedition, or stir up rebellion: I should deem "my life well disposed of, if, by the sacrifice, your Majesty could "learn the wisdom of righteous government, and your Ministers "be taught to counsel good things. Happy should I be to con"vince your Majesty where legal authority ends, and tyranny be"gins; and that your dignity alone consists in the happiness of "your subjects; and that when virtue and justice forsake your "Councils, errour and ruin must inevitably ensue. With your "Majesty's Ministers we can keep no longer: If, at any time, "we pitied their innocent infirmities, that pity has long ago been "converted into abhorrence, from the wickedness of their couns"els, and the injustice of their deeds."

The loss to England by the tyrannical measures taken against the Americans is hardly to be conceived, and the expence of paying the troops and fleets, which these measures have occasioned, add to an already insufferable load of taxes. The English in America, by being oppressed, will lose the prepossession they had in favour of English goods; hence they will purchase French and Dutch goods, which are sold much cheaper. The act of navigation forbids a purchase of this kind, but now they are forced almost to desperation, they will naturally say, with Romeo, "The law "starves you, therefore break the law and eat." The French, in exchange for tobacco and fish, will furnish all they want; as the Dutch, the Prussians from Embden, and other powers, will for rice and indigo; and how is this to be prevented? We shall strive to prevent it by armies of custombouse officers on land, and fleets at sea; but who is to pay them? Why, the people of England must be taxed and starved, and the contractors only will be enriched. The loss occasioned by the American measures will be above four millions yearly, and the expense of the preparations now made will cost England above one million sterling. And the Prussians, Dutch, and French, will supply the Americans with all such articles as they do not raise themselves; for it is impossible to hinder interlopers on so vast a coast; the Spaniards never could, nor cannot on their coast, much less can we. Before this period the English in America would not receive foreign vessels, nor trade with them out of a national prejudice against foreigners, and affection for England: They run goods on the Spaniards, but would not suffer the Spaniards to bring goods to them. But the present discord fomented by the Thane will make the Americans supply themselves from foreigners, to the utter loss of our trade.

BOSTON, *December* 19.

ON the late thanksgiving day two or three weak and imbittered persons, of the most insignificant and contemptible of all sects (who make pretensions to Christianity) opened their shops; five or six soldiers passing one of them, made a full stop, and asked the deluded owner whether he was not ashamed so to insult his countrymen, and advised him to shut up his shop and hide his head, adding, that he was an enemy to his country.---As this was said by a soldier, they may perhaps spare the cry of persecution on the occasion.

A letter from Quebec, dated November 26, says, "That the interpreter who has been sent to the Six Nations, to know if they will give their assistance to the King's troops against the colonies (should there be occasion for them) have given for answer, that it is a family quarrel, and that they will by no means interfere between the parents and children. The letter further adds, that they will also be very hard put to it to muster any Canadians for that purpose.---May God preserve and defend you all."

By a person lately arrived from Quebec, we learn further, that application had been made to the French inhabitants of Canada to arm themselves against the colonies; that they rejected the proposal with indignation, and declared that if any one Canadian should be deluded so far as to go against their sister colonies, they would send ten to their relief.

NEW YORK, *December* 26.

A GENTLEMAN in Boston writes to his friend here, of the 12th instant: Two ships of the line, viz. the Asia and Boyne, are arrived here, and the Somerset is now firing guns in the offing. The day before yesterday it was moved in Provincial Congress, that arms be immediately taken up against the King's troops; but one of the members got up and told them such a move was infamous, when, at the same time, the members knew that neither Connecticut nor any of the southern colonies meant to oppose his Majesty's arms; on which account the Congress immediately dissolved, and a new one is to be chosen, to meet the 10th of next month. At Plymouth they are now beating up for volunteers to attack the troops; the parties sent for a Parson to pray for them, who refused to comply; but he was obliged to attend on being sent for a second time, on penalty of being shot.

They write from Boston, that on the 29th of Nov. Major Spendlove of the 43d regiment, seized a waggon loaded with fire arms, under an escorte of six horsemen, not far from the lines.

PHILADELPHIA.

In ASSEMBLY, *Thursday, December* 15, 1774. *A. M.*

UPON motion, *Resolved, nem. con.* That the Hon. Edward Biddle, Speaker, John Dickinson, Thomas Mifflin, Joseph Galloway, Charles Humphreys, John Morton, and George Ross, Esquires, be, and they are hereby appointed deputies, on the part of this province, to attend the General Continental Congress, proposed to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the 10th day of May next; and that they, or any four of them, do meet the said Congress accordingly, unless the present grievances of the American colonies shall, before that time, be redressed.

Samuel Rhoads, Esq; one of the deputies for this province at the late Congress, being now Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, is omitted in the above appointment, it appearing to the House that he could not attend the service.

Ordered, that Mr. Thomson, Mr. Brown, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Pearson, Mr. John Jacobs, Mr. Wayne, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Edmonds, be a committee to prepare and bring in draughts of instructions for the deputies to the ensuing Congress, and of a circular letter to the Speakers of the several colony Assemblies, informing them of the proceedings of this House on the report of their delegates at the late Congress.

The House then taking into consideration the service of the delegates at the late Congress,

Resolved, that the said delegates be allowed each twenty shillings *per diem* for their attendance on that duty.

Extract from the Journals.

CHARLES MOORE, Clerk of Assembly.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 14.

In COMMITTEE, NORFOLK, *January* 2, 1775.

PRESENT, Mr. Chairman, Dr. Taylor, Mr. Hutchings, Mr. Lawrence, Col. Hutchings, Mr. Newton, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Inglis. Captain Howard Esten applied to the Committee for a certificate, that he has taken on board the ship Virginia no more than a proper ballast for a winter's voyage, and that the ballast consists of lumber.

Ordered, that the Secretary do accordingly grant to Captain Esten such certificate.

True extract from the minutes of the Committee for Norfolk borough,

WILLIAM DAVIES, Sc'ry.

Yesterday William Moore (alias John Kenner) for burglary, Susannah Brasier, for murder, and Edward Porter, for horsestealing, were executed at the gallows near this city.

The Alexander, Kerr, from Liverpool, is arrived at Norfolk.

Marriages.] Mr. BOWLER COCKE, of Henrico, to Miss MOLLY WEBB, of New Kent.

Mr. THOMAS CLAIBORNE, attorney at law, to Miss ROBINSON, of Princess Anne.

Deaths.] Mr. JOHN SHERMER, of James City county; a Gentleman whose heart, in the simplicity of native worth, glowed with every amiable principle of action, and who will be remembered with honour as long as any survive him who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Mr. WALTER LYON, attorney at law, of Princess Anne.

Upper District of JAMES RIVER.

ENTERED. Duke of Norfolk, Richard Tupper, from Bristol; Betsy, Robert Stanley, Salem; Alsop, John Forbis, Bristol; Homer, John Dunnet, Glasgow; Fidelity, Joel Turner, New York.

To the REAL ASSOCIATOR.

A man who receives a buffet in the dark may be allowed to be vexed; but it is an odd kind of revenge to go to cuffs in broad day with the first man he meets with, and lay the last night's injury at his door. And thus much for this *discreet, candid, pious*, and *ingenious* answerer.

SWIFT's *Apology* for the *Tale of a Tub*. p. xii.

SIR,

I FIND you still persist in the opinion that the Queries were written by me. I shall beg leave to examine the evidence on which you support it. Mr. Laughton hath furnished you with a certificate, which, from its inaccuracy and futility, I can scarcely suppose was drawn up by any one who pretends to be a lawyer; much less that it should be offered by a lawyer as a proof that I wrote the Queries, when there is not a syllable to evince that they were *written* by ME, any more than by YOU; nor that either Mr. *Laughton* or *myself* knew aught of their *contents*. On the supposition that your letters were carried to the office by one of your servants, Fidus for instance, and I had gotten Mr. Laughton to certify that he received them from him, would not you, and all the world, pronounce me qualified for a blister and strait-waistcoat, had I broke forth into an agony of rage against poor Fidus for writing them, even though he had omitted to declare that he was not the author; loaded him with the most vulgar and scurrilous invectives, and (after having had a fortnight, or more, to grow calm in) still obstinately maintained that he "*provoked* and *deserved*" them? Yet such is the treatment I have met with from *you*; and, upon no *infer* grounds, have you thought proper to abuse me! But, to proceed to your argumentation:

" No one can doubt, fay you, that the Queries *were written* with *my knowledge*, either *preceding* or *fubfequent*." What this is but ſtark nonſenſe I cannot diſcover. For, how could I poſſibly *know* that the Queries WERE *written*, BEFORE they *were written*? Or, if they WERE *written* BEFORE I *knew* it, how doth a SUBSIQUENT *knowledge* of the fact make me the *writer*?

In interpreting law maxims your ſkill is ſtupendous. When this—*He who does not prevent what it is in his power to do is ſuppoſed to be the doer*—is applied to you, you aſk, " But what if the actual perpetrator be known?" and aſſert, that " Then the perſon ſuſpected, becauſe he did not *prevent* it, can no longer be the *doer*." Let us apply your reaſoning to a particular caſe. You have been ſuſpected of ſoliciting a place for your ſon, which is odious to every American patriot; it is certain you did not *prevent* his acceptance of it; The concluſion then is, that, ſhould it be *known* you actually DID *ſolicit it*, it is certain you *did* NOT. But, allowing your own interpretation, how happens it then that you, who are always vapouring on your *orthodoxy* and *rectitude*, ſhould have ſo flagrantly violated that fundamental principle of Chriſtianity,—*Whatſoever ye would that men ſhould do unto you, do ye even ſo unto them?* Why muſt this maxim have *one* meaning when applied to *you*, and *another* when to *me*? " If the perſon *ſuſpected* can be no longer the *doer*, becauſe he did not *prevent* it, when the *actual perpetrator* is known;" my not having *prevented* the publication of the Queries will no more prove them to have been *written* by *me*, than your not having *prevented* your ſon's acceptance of the place will prove it to have been *ſolicited* by you. Yet this maxim, in *your* judgment, will *convict* ME and *acquit* YOURSELF, though *we* BOTH ſtand in the *ſame* predicament! The ſentiment it contains, however, is certainly juſt, and of univerſal application, if rightly underſtood. The word *power*, when predicated of an agent accountable for his actions, reſpects not the NATURAL *energies* of that agent, but his MORAL *faculties*, or what he *can* do conſiſtently with the principles of *moral obligation*. Thus, when it is affirmed that *No good man can bear falſe witneſs againſt his neighbour*, it does not imply that he has not a NATURAL *power* to do it, but that he *cannot* do it, if he really be a *good* man. I, indeed, when the letter was entruſted to me, *could* have deſtroyed it, but I had no *right* to do ſo, and therefore, in the ſenſe of the maxim, no *power* to *prevent* its publication. The *only* concern I had with it, was to tranſmit it to the printer; and his having publiſhed it is a proof to you that I faithfully diſcharged my truſt.

Yet, after all, Sir, why ſhould you fret and foam at the author? Are you not obliged to him for an handſome pretence to dilate upon your own *diſintereſtedneſs*, *importance*, and *wiſdom*? Is it not through his means the publick have learnt that " you never in your life had a diſpoſition for hoarding;" that " you will cheerfully ſpare to any perſon, unprovided, a part of the goods you have laid up for yourſelf;" and, but for him, how would perſons, in this exigence, have known *where* to apply? Has not he induced you to acquaint the community with a ſecret of the laſt importance to its welfare, the manner in which ſome of your Negro wenches are to be hereafter employed, and whence elſe would this information have been ſo generally promulged? Has he not furniſhed you with a reaſon for apprizing the world that " you have been a pretty conſiderable tobacco maker at diſtant plantations;" that " you ſent poſitive orders, laſt Auguſt, to your ſteward to give over, even the *thoughts* of cultivating this *weed*;" and how, but from this diſcovery, would your greatneſs have been known? Is it not to the author we owe a thorough inſight into your new adopted plan; a plan ſo admirably contrived, that " you *hardly* expect more than to ſubſiſt a *numerous* family and ſlaves in conſequence of it, from an eſtate that hath, hitherto, been ſomewhat profitable to you? And, were it not for the Queries, this ſingular example of your prudence and economy might perhaps have forever remained *uninitated*, and to the publick unknown. Beſides, Sir, if your elaborate letter *be* a ſatisfactory anſwer to the Queries propoſed, why ſhould you continue diſſatisfied with the writer for putting it into your power to vindicate yourſelf from ſuſpicions, which are well known to have extenſively prevailed? More eſpecially as you declare " you never deſired to make a *ſecret* of *any thing* you have done?" If you think the anſwer you have given be *ſufficient*, why ſhould you remain ſo *ſore*? Why ſhould theſe Queries ſtick faſt to you, like the fatal ſhirt to Hercules?

But, Sir, if *they* be ſo deſerving of execration as you repreſent them, what muſt *you* deſerve for *falſely* imputing them to *me*? By how much more criminal any action is, ſo much more baſe muſt he be who charges an innocent perſon with the commiſſion of it. Be aſſured, Sir, if I had been the author I would not have hesitated a moment to avow it. I never did, nor ever intend, to write any thing to you without the ſignature of my name.

Mr. Norton I have not the pleaſure of knowing, but from the good character he univerſally bears, and his obligingneſs in ſending me the newſpapers from England, I have always ſerved him to the utmoſt of my power. Whoever will declare that, at any time, or in any manner, I have *ſaid*, *done*, or *approved* any thing, injurious to or diſreſpectful of Mr. Norton, I ſhall not ſcruple to ſtigmatize him as an infamous, miſchief loving ſlanderer.

To the mercy or malice of you, and your anonimous ſycophants, the gloomy and ſecret aſſaſſins of my reputation, I willingly give up my orthodoxy and learning; but as to your charges of *prevarication* and *falſehood*, with *whatever elſe* may affect my character as a man, a chriſtian, or a clergyman, I ſhall reply in the words of honeſt FATHER VALERIAN (cited by BISHOP WARBURTON, on a ſimilar occaſion) *mentiris impudentiſſime*.

S. HENLEY.

JANUARY 6, 1775.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

A PERSON who can come well recommended, unexceptionable in Point of Character, willing to undertake the Education of Children and Youth of both Sexes, and is qualified to teach the *Engliſh*, *Latin*, and *Greek* Languages in their Purity and Elegance; alſo Writing, Arithmetick, Accounts, and the Mathematicks. Such a Perſon will meet with good Encouragement from the Inhabitants of this Town, which is pleaſantly ſituated on the River *Rappahannock*, in the Neighbourhood of a plentiful and thick inhabited Part of the Country. Here is a commodious School-Houſe, lately built on the publick Lots, the free Uſe of which, for a Term of Years, will be granted, for the Purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a Seminary, to any Gentleman who is properly qualified, and will ſettle here in the above-mentioned Capacity. There is no Doubt but a comfortable and genteel Living may be made of the School by a Man of Character, Diligence, and Abilities: It will be uſeleſs for any other to apply.

PORT ROYAL, *December* 28, 1774.

NORFOLK, *January* 4, 1775.

BY Direction of the Committee for this County, on *Monday* the 23d Inſtant, will be diſpoſed of, at publick Sale, for ready Money, ſeven Parcels of Goods, containing Check Handkerchiefs, ¾ Check, ſtriped Holland, Bedtick, *Iriſh* Linen, Mens Hoſe, Thread, Oſnabrug, Cuttlery and other Hardware, Snuff and Barley, imported in the *Richmond*, Captain *Patterſon*, from *Glaſgow*, by Mr. *Thomas M'Culloch*, and by him delivered to the Committee to be diſpoſed of agreeable to the tenth Article of the Continental Congreſs.

By Order of the Committee,

BENJAMIN CROOKER, Clk.

AS I am now buſily employed in fixing up my PRINTING OFFICE, *the Materials for which I have juſt received from* Philadelphia, *the Publick may depend upon being furniſhed, in the firſt Week in* February, *with the* VIRGINIA GAZETTE *printed by*

Their obedient humble Servant,

ALEXANDER PURDIE.

COROTOMAN, *Dec.* 28, 1774.

THREE or four SHOP-JOINERS, who are capable of executing the beſt Wainſcot Work, may meet with Employment, and good Wages, from the Subſcriber, in *Lancaſter* County.

(4) CHARLES CARTER.

JANUARY 3, 1775.

THE PARTNERSHIP between *Charles Hammond* and myſelf being diſſolved, the ſeveral Perſons indebted to the Stores kept by him on *Broad Run*, and in *Fauquier* County, are to ſettle with, and pay their reſpective Balances to

CUTHBERT HARRISON.

FREDERICKSBURG, *January* 3, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnerſhip betwixt HORNER and WARD, of this Place, is diſſolved; and all Perſons who ſtand indebted to them are to pay the ſame to *William Horner*, who will diſcharge any Debts due from them.

WILLIAM HORNER.
JAMES WARD.

☞ MY Affairs requiring my Return to *England* as ſoon as poſſible, I ſhall be greatly obliged to thoſe Perſons indebted as above that will enable me to do ſo, by a ſpeedy Payment.---I have a few *European* and other GOODS remaining on Hand, which I will diſpoſe of, Wholeſale or Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for ready Money, Tobacco, or Wheat.

8 WILLIAM HORNER.

To be SOLD

At BLANDFORD, *to the higheſt Bidders, on* THURSDAY *the* 2d *of* FEBRUARY, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day*,

TWELVE or thirteen exceeding likely SLAVES, belonging to Mr. *Neil Buchanan*, Senior, conſiſting of Men, Women, and Boys. Moſt of the Women are valuable Houſe Servants, and can ſew, ſpin, waſh, iron, and cook. Credit will be allowed till the 25th of *April* 1776, on giving Bond, with approved Security; the Bonds that are not diſcharged when due to bear Intereſt from the Date.

BOSLIN, near *Blandford*, Jan. 2.) CHARLES DUNCAN, Attorney for Mr. BUCHANAN.

TO BE SOLD,

On the fourth THURSDAY *in* MARCH *next, being* PITTSYLVANIA *Court Day, by Virtue of a Deed of Truſt from Mr.* JAMES ROBERTS,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND lying in the ſaid County, containing about 400 Acres, being the Land whereon the Courthouſe ſtands, near 100 Acres of which are cleared, and in good Order for Cropping. It is well calculated for a Taverner, as there are ſundry Houſes built for that Purpoſe, and is rented, this Year, for ſixty Pounds. There are 50 Acres laid off in Lots for a Town, on ſeveral of which are Houſes built that will ſuit Tradeſmen.----At the ſame Time will be ſold, ſeveral NEGROES, conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children, among whom are two valuable Women Houſe Servants; alſo Stocks of all Kinds. A good Title will be made, and the Terms agreed on at the Day of Sale, which ſhall be as convenient for the Purchaſer as the Caſe will admit.

WILLIAM TUNSTALL.

TO BE SOLD,

For one or more Years, on MONDAY *the* 16th *Inſtant* (JANUARY) *before the Courthouſe Door in* YORK *Town*,

A VERY good BLACKSMITH, and a SET of TOOLS, belonging to the Eſtate of the late *Charles Minnis*, deceaſed. Bond and Security will be required by

THE EXECUTOR.

TO BE SOLD,

Under the Direction of the Committee for the County of CHARLES CITY, *on* SATURDAY *the* 28th *Inſtant, at the Store of* AMOS *and* JAMES LADD *in the ſaid County*,

SUNDRY Parcels of Goods lately imported from *Great Britain*. The Goods to be ſold in Lots not over ten Pounds Value, and the Purchaſers to pay the Purchaſe Money to the Subſcribers upon the Delivery of the Articles bought.

W. GREEN MUNFORD.
WILLIAM GREGORY.
(2) PETER ROYSTER.
THOMAS HOLT.
JAMES EPPES.

TO BE LET

To the higheſt Bidder, for one, two, or three Years, on SATURDAY *the* 28th *Inſtant*,

THAT pleaſant and healthy Situation belonging to the Eſtate of *Robert Crawley*, deceaſed, about 3 Miles from *Williamſburg*, on which Plantation are two ſmall Orchards of bearing Apple Trees, a Variety of Cherry and other Fruit Trees, and a Spring of excellent Water very convenient. There are alſo ſeveral ſmall Tenements belonging to the Eſtate, which may all be leaſed together, or ſeparate, as may be agreed on that Day. Bond, with approved Security, will be required.

(2) JOHN FERGUSSON.

BERKLEY (Charles City) *January* 9, 1775.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, the 8th Inſtant, a clear Mulatto Fellow named NICK, by Trade a Mill-wright, is about 25 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, well ſet, ſpeaks and walks very quick, has a Scar over one of his Eyes, and his Fingers much marked, by being often cut. He generally wears Leather Breeches, and a gray Great Coat, but has a Variety of Clothes. Some little Time ſince he was whipped, and has many freſh Marks on his Back. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 3l. Reward, or 40s. for ſecuring him in any Gaol, ſo that I may get him again. He is ſo very artful that he will eſcape from any One who is not extremely careful. He ran away ſome Time ago, and hired himſelf as a Freeman at a Saw Mill, either in *Iſle of Wight* or *Nanſemond*, and it is ſuppoſed may take the ſame Route.

(tf) BENJAMIN HARRISON.

CHARLES CITY, *January* 7, 1775.

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Stable, laſt Night, a ſmall bay HORSE about 4 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, 5 or 6 Years old, has a black Mane and Tail, was ſhod before, and has a ſmall Sore on the left Side of his Back, which was hurt by a Saddle. The ſaid Horſe was taken from *Dite Ruttar* of *Luneuburg*, by the Sheriff of this County, and ſold at publick Sale laſt Court Day. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 3l. Reward, and 6l. if the Offender is brought to Juſtice.

ROBERT WALKER.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 2, 1775.

HAVING thought fit to entruſt the Settlement of our late Partnerſhip Books, and the Collection of our Debts, to Mr. HENRY LAUGHTON *of this City; we ſhall be much obliged to all Perſons in Arrears to us to diſcharge their Accounts by the laſt of the enſuing General Court, after which Time ſuch as remain unpaid will be ſent out to the Sheriffs of the different Counties; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the Concern, preceding this Date, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts immediately.*

ALEXANDER PURDIE.
JOHN DIXON.

AMELIA, *January* 7, 1775.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, about the 10th of *May* laſt, a light Mulatto Fellow named DICK, about 19 or 20 Years old, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, has dark Eyes, a buſhy Head of dark Hair, a Scar on his upper Lip, and a down Look. He was taken up in *Norfolk* laſt *October* or *November*, and brought up *James* River as high as Mrs. *Cocke*'s, in *Charles City*, but made his Eſcape, and is ſuppoſed to be returned to *Norfolk*, or *Portſmouth*, as he was employed there by ſeveral different Perſons as a Freeman. He was formerly the Property of Dr. Strachan of *King William*, and underſtands ſomething of the Carpenter's Trade. I will give 40s. Reward for having him committed to any of his Majeſty's Jails, if taken in the Colony of *Virginia*, and 5l. if out of the Colony. All Maſters of Veſſels are hereby forewarned from carrying him out of the Country, or employing him. (1) ANTHONY LAMB.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a bright bay MARE 4 or 5 Years old, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, with a Star in her Forehead, a Snip on her Noſe, and branded on the near Buttock, but not intelligible enough to be deſcribed. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l. GEORGE CARRINGTON.

THE SHERIFFS who are in Arrear to his Majeſty's Revenue of QUITRENTS are deſired to ſettle their Accounts with the Auditor, and pay their reſpective Balances into the Receiver's Office by the 25th of next *March*; after which Time the Name of every Sheriff who fails to make due Payment will be inſerted in the Gazette.

RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

KING WILLIAM, *December* 29, 1774.

A PRIVATE TUTOR, capable of teaching the *FRENCH* and *LATIN* Languages, is wanted for about ſix Pupils. Such a Perſon, well recommended, will meet with Encouragement by applying to

ROBERT HILL.
SAMUEL GARLICK.

Juſt IMPORTED *from* LIVERPOOL, *and to be diſpoſed of*,

A FINE

FISHING SEINE,

75 Fathom long; 36 Feet deep in the Middle, five eighths of an Inch Meſh; Ends 21 Feet, ſeven eighths of an Inch Meſh; with the neceſſary Apparatus. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

LANDON CARTER.

FAUQUIER, *Dec.* 23, 1774.

ROBERT GILBERT,

SHOEMAKER,

HAS opened Shop in the back Street, at the Place where he formerly lived, oppoſite to Mr. *Richard Charlton*'s, and intends carrying on his Buſineſs in all its Branches, having on Hand a very neat Aſſortment of Leather proper for Boots and Shoes. The many Diſappointments he formerly met with obliges him for the future to ſell entirely for Caſh.—He returns his ſincere Thanks to thoſe who were his former Cuſtomers, and ſhall endeavour to render Satisfaction to all thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him.

☞ *Good Encouragement will be given to a Journeyman who underſtands making of Boots.*

WHEREAS there has been a Suit depending, ſome Time ſince, in *Great Britain*, which was brought by *Samuel Dorrel*, *George Turner*, *John Noble*, &c. Plaintiffs againſt *Wilſon Huggins*, &c. Defendants, it being now determined in Favour of the Plaintiffs, the ſaid *Noble* is hereby requeſted to make Application for his Part, and to pay his Proportion of Expenſes. REUBEN TURNER, Executor of *George Turner*, deceaſed.

FALLS of POTOWMACK, *Dec.* 22, 1774.

AT a Meeting of the Truſtees for opening the Navigation of *Potowmack* River, held at *George* Town the firſt Day of *December*, 1774, preſent, THOMAS JOHNSON, Jun. Attorney at Law, WILLIAM DEAKINS, ADAM STEUART, THOMAS JOHNS, and THOMAS RICHARDSON, of *George* Town, Merchants, WILLIAM ELLZEY, ROBERT ALEXANDER, and PHILIP ALEXANDER, of *Virginia*, who ordered and directed that the Subſcriber ſhould, on the Credit, and at the Riſk of the above-named Truſtees, hire fifty Slaves to labour in cutting the Canals round the ſeveral Falls of ſaid River: And at another Meeting of Truſtees, for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, held at *Alexandria* the 19th Day of the ſame Month, preſent, GEORGE WASHINGTON, JOHN CARLYLE, JOHN DALTON, and WILLIAM RAMSAY, Gentlemen, together with many of the Truſtees at the former Meeting, who recognized and approved of the Order for hiring fifty Slaves, and agreed to become equally liable. In Conſequence of which Order of the Truſtees, I hereby give Notice that I want to hire Negro Men for the enſuing Year, for the Purpoſe above-mentioned. Any Perſon inclining to hire the Whole, or any Part of them, may ſee the Proceedings of the ſaid Truſtees, ſubſcribed by and with their reſpective Hands, in my Cuſtody. 4 JOHN BALLENDINE.

IF any of the Offſpring of *John Ellaſon*, deceaſed, are living, they may hear of Something greatly to their Advantage by applying to *Samuel Swann* of *Nanſemond*, or *John Swann* of *Cumberland*.

WANTED,

On Charter for *Cadiz*,

A VESSEL to carry 12 or 1500 Barrels.

INQUIRE OF THE PRINTERS.

TO BE SOLD

For ready Money, at HANOVER *Courthouſe, on the firſt* THURSDAY *in* FEBRUARY, *by Virtue of a Bill of Sale*,

FIFTEEN VIRGINIA born SLAVES, conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children. An indiſputable Title will be made to the Purchaſers. 4

POETS CORNER.

A FABLE.

WITHIN the Windings of a Wood,
A little homely Mansion stood;
Where, free from Care, an honest Swain
An homely living strove to gain.
With Woodbine round the Cottage grew,
Honeysuck on Honey-Suckle blew,
With spreading Branches grateful made
A pleasing, sweet, and rustick Shade:
Here often would the Swain repair,
Enjoy to breathe the fragrant Air;
Would often under this retire,
To listen to the feather'd Choir.
So chance'd it to the industrious Swain;
The Pleasure left, ensu'd the Pain:
A Dewdrop of a dismal Hue
Unto this Honey-Suckle flew;
There pilfer, like Budgel, ev'ry Day,
Destroyed Sweets, he stole away.
From Flow'r to Flow'r he buzz'd around,
And found with blighted Leaves the Ground.
Vex'd at the Heart, the honest Man
Resolv'd the Traitor to trepan:
With Care and Craft the Trap he lays,
Fixing it firm between the Sprays.
The pilf'ring Bee, not ever wise,
Into the Trap unwary flies.
Now springs the Tree, and shoots amain,
Which greatly bless'd the honest Swain;
While on each Spray a Blossom shines,
And the cag'd Bee laments and pines:
Seems Moments past'd, and no Relief,
The little Traitor dy'd of Grief;
But (like the Swan, in mournful Sound)
First sung his Elegy profound:
"In Trap secure at last I'm caught,
"And pay for all in this one Fault.
"See, see, the dire Effect of robbing;
"Better for me, had I been jobbing;
"Botching stale Wit, low Repartee,
"And never visited that Tree;
"Yet e'en Confinement don't so grieve me,
"As to behold (alas! believe me)
"The Honey-Suckle fresh and fair,
"Again with Sweets perfume the Air.
"Unhappy me? Must that still thrive,
"While Piece-meal drops my rotten Hive?
Thus having said, he gave a Groan,
And finish'd, with his Life, a Moan.

DECEMBER 22, 1774.

AT a Meeting at *Alexandria*, on the 19th Instant, of several of the Trustees named in Mr. *John Ballendine*'s Plan and Proposals for extending the Navigation of *Potowmack* River, it was then recommended that another Meeting should shortly be held, in Order to form and digest proper Plans to be laid before the Assemblies of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, respecting the said Navigation: NOTICE is therefore given, that the said Meeting will be at *Alexandria*, on the last *Thursday* in *January* next, if fair, if not, on the next fair Day; when and where it is expected that as large a Number of the Trustees as can make it convenient will give their Attendance.

2‖ RICHARD THOMPSON, Clk.

TO BE SOLD,

On the second Monday in FEBRUARY, *if fair, otherwise next fair Day, at* LOUDON *Courthouse,*

FIFTY likely *Virginia* born NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children. Six Months Credit will be allowed for one Half, and twelve Months for the other Half of the Purchase Money, the Purchasers giving Bond and approved Security; the Bonds to carry Interest if not discharged within twenty Days after they become due. Five per Cent. Discount will be allowed for ready Money.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Stafford* County, two indented SERVANTS, one a *Scotchman*, named *DAVID MATHISON*, a stout well made Fellow, by Trade a Gardener, about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 10 Inches high, with dark red Hair curled behind, and at the Sides; had on, and took with him, an old blue Surtout Coat, which has been turned, faced and trimmed with the same Colour; a green Cloth Jacket, with yellow Metal Buttons; a Pair of red Plush Breeches, fine mixed blue Country Stockings, a mixed blue Cloth Coat and Jacket, lined and trimmed with black; a striped *Virginia* Cloth Jacket, one Shirt of brown Sheeting, several others of fine Linen, a Pair of Nankeen Breeches, and many other Clothes that cannot be particularized.——The other is an *Englishman*, by Name *CHARLES BOOTH*, by Trade a Joiner, aged about 20 or 21 Years, 5 Feet 8 or 10 Inches high, slender made, of a fair Complexion, and has white short curled Hair. He had on, and took with him, a Violet or purple coloured Cloth Coat and Waistcoat, a Pair of new Buckskin Breeches, a Pair of old Do. much worn, and very dirty, an old blue Coat lined with white shalloon, a new green Cotton Waistcoat with Plaid Sleeves, and lined with Osnabrug, a Pair of dark ribbed Stockings, and several other Pairs of different Colours, a brown Sheeting Shirt, one fine *Irish* Linen Ditto much patched, and several others; also a Silver Watch. They took with them a Gun, a Pair of double Blankets, and a spotted Rug, and went away in a Pettiauger.——All Masters of Vessels are forewarned from carrying them out of the Country.

WILLIAM BRENT.

CHARLES CITY, *January* 1, 1775.

LESTER's FERRY, on *Chickahomony*, is now rented by the Subscriber, who will endeavour to keep the same in good Order. Gentlemen who have Occasion to travel that Way may depend on having the best of Entertainment, and good Usage from ‖ JOHN FOESE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Dec.* 29, 1774.

STRAYED, a BAY HORSE and MARE; the Horse is about 14 Hands and a Half high, hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and has a sore Back; the Mare is a very dark bay, about 13 Hands high, three white Feet, and her Tail about three Feet long. Twenty Shillings Reward will be given on their being delivered to the Printers.

STOLEN from my Plantation, in *Amelia* County, the 6th of *November* last, a bright bay MARE about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock with three Dots, has some Saddle Spots on her Back, paces well, drags her hind Feet, and one of them is white. Whoever delivers her to Overseer, or to me in *Chesterfield* County, shall have 20s. ward, and 5l. on Conviction of the Thief, paid by

2‖ THOMAS WORSHAM.

KING & QUEEN, *January* 3, 1775.

I INTEND to ENGLAND immediately.

CHRISTOPHER TODD.

STRAYED from Mr. *John Dowsing*'s, in *Warwick* County, on *Saturday* the 14th of *December* last, two MARES, *viz.* one a sorrel, 4 Years old, about 4 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, trots, gallops, and paces slowly, branded on the near Buttock I P R (the P R in a Piece) but hardly perceivable; has a small Ulcer on her right Cheek, caused by the Kick of a Horse some Time ago, and appears to be pretty forward with Foal. The other is a light Iron Gray, 5 Years old, about 4 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, trots and gallops, and branded on the near Buttock 3. It is imagined they will make for *King William*. Whoever delivers the said Mares to Mr. *Dowsing*, or the Subscriber, in *King William*, shall receive a Dollar Reward for each.

(2f) JAMES RUSSELL.

TAKEN up, about a Fortnight ago, a NEGRO MAN who says his Name is *ROBIN*, and that he belongs to Mr. *Robert Goutts of Albemarle*. He is about 28 Years of Age, 5 Feet high, and speaks bad *English*. The Owner is desired to apply to the Printers, pay the Expense of this Advertisement, and take him away.

TO BE SOLD,

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Committee for *James City* County, before the *Raweleigh* Door, on the third *Thursday* in *January*, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, for ready Money only, a large Number of GREEN IVORY TABLE KNIVES, PEN-KNIVES, and a Variety of other Articles, just imported.

RICHARD TALIAFERRO, Junior.
WILLIAM SPRATEY,
CHAMPION TRAVIS,
CARY WILKINSON,
JOHN WARBURTON.

MANCHESTER, *Dec.* 21, 1774.

RUN away, about a Month ago, a Negro Slave belonging to me, named HARRY. He is a small black Fellow, about 40 Years of Age, cannot speak *English* plainly, has been used to go by Water for some Years past, and may probably have hired himself on Board some Craft. I am told he was seen lately employed on Board an Oyster Boat in *James* River, near the *Hundred*. Those (when discovered) employing or harbouring him, may expect to be prosecuted. I will give 40s. Reward for bringing him Home.

JAMES LYLE.

TAKEN up, in *Pittsylvania*, a YELLOW BAY MARE two or three Years old, a small Blaze in her Face, her near Jaw Bone seems as if it had been broke, but is now well, all her Feet are white, has a hanging Mane, but is not dockt, and branded on the near Buttock O. Posted, and appraised to 12 l.

(f) THOMAS BOAZE.

TAKEN up at my Plantation, last Fall was twelve Months, a SPOTTED SHOAT, neither marked nor cut, but since that Time I have had him cut. The Owner may have him, or his Value, on proving his Property, and applying to the Subscriber, in *Henrico*.

(1) DABNEY PETTUS.

Wanted immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER that understands the Business well in all its Branches. Such a One, coming well recommended, for an honest, industrious, sober Man, will meet with Encouragement to his Satisfaction, a good Seat of Work, and his Money paid every *Saturday* Night if he chooses it. Inquire for the Subscriber, near the upper Church, in *Middlesex* County. (tf) SAMUEL DANIEL.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last Night, from *Dorsey*'s Forge, three Servant Men, *viz.*——WILLIAM GEORGE, born in *England*, about 34 Years of Age, five Feet seven Inches high, has a down Look, light coloured short Hair, Pock marked, round shouldered, has had his left Wrist broke, which occasions it to be much larger than his right, and is a Carpenter and Joiner by Trade; had on, and took with him, one Check Shirt, one Osnabrug Ditto, old Leather Breeches, light blue Jacket without Sleeves, small round Hat, bound with black Worsted Binding, and has a small Piece of Crape tied round the Crown, a Pair of ribbed Worsted Stockings, and a Pair of Pumps with Steel Buckles. Had on an Iron Collar.——SOLOMON BURNHAM, born in *Yorkshire*, and speaks in that Dialect, professes himself to be a complete Farmer, about 26 Years of Age, five Feet ten Inches high, swarthy Complexion, a down Look, and short black curled Hair; had on, and took with him, an Osnabrug Shirt, blue gray Jacket without Sleeves, Leather Breeches, a coarse Hat about Half worn, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, and a Pair of Shoes and Buckles. Had on an Iron Collar.——SAMUEL CHAPMAN, an *Englishman*, 28 Years of Age, five Feet seven Inches high, a lusty well made Fellow, a little round shouldered, is of a swarthy Complexion, has a large bony Face, thick Lips, and a very full Set of Teeth; had on, and took with him, a Cloth Jacket, an Osnabrug Shirt, a Check Do. Osnabrug Trousers, two Pair of Stockings, new Shoes with Buckles, and a new Felt Hat.——Whoever takes up the said Servants, and brings them to the Subscribers, shall have if twenty Miles from home 30s. if thirty Miles 40s. and if sixty Miles 5l. for each, including what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges.

SAMUEL DORSEY, Jun.
(6) EDWARD NORWOOD.

MARYLAND, *September* 25, 1774.

FOR SALE,

MY DWELLING-HOUSE, *&c.* in *York* Town. Five Years Credit will be allowed, the Purchaser give Bond (with approved Security) bearing Interest from the Time the Bargain is concluded upon. For Terms apply to me, in this Town.

(tf) JOHN H. NORTON.

YORK TOWN, *November* 23, 1774.

FOR CHARTER,

The BRIGANTINE

A B B Y,

JONAS HERBERT MASTER,

BURTHEN about 240 Hogsheads, or 8000 Bushels. For Terms apply to (tf)

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

NORFOLK, *November* 5, 1774.

THE DISTILLERY at *Alexandria* in *Virginia*, with other Improvements, to be let for a Term of Years. Inquire of Mr. *William Holt* at *Williamsburg*, *William Daniel*, Esq; at *Norfolk*, Mr. *George Gilpin*, or Messrs. *Harper & Hartshorne*, at *Alexandria*, Mr. *John Cornthwait*, at *Baltimore*, or of *Daniel Robertson*, Esq; at *Philadelphia*. The Distillery and Improvements consist of a Distillery built of Stone, 71 Feet by 39; a Stone Store 50 by 50, with Granaries, in two Stories above the Ground Floor, and a Sail or Rigging Loft above, the whole Length of the Building; a Molasses Store, framed, that will contain 340 Hogsheads; and a framed Cooper's Shop 16 by 23, with a suitable Chimney. The Distillery is furnished with two new Stills about the same Size, that will hold to work 1500 Gallons; and the Working Cisterns, twenty in Number, will contain the same Quantity each. It is also furnished with a third Still, that contains to work 600 Gallons, for Low Wines. Each of these Stills have suitable Worms and Worm Tubs. There is also a suitable Low Wine Cistern, and five very ample Return Cisterns outside of the House, and under Cover. The Whole, and every Part of the Improvements, are entirely new, executed by Workmen from *Philadelphia*, and the Distillery under the immediate Eye and Direction of a Gentleman of eminent Capacity in Distillation. The Works are supplied with good cool Water from an ample Spring, by two Pumps with Brass Chambers six Inches Diameter; and the Cisterns are charged with two other Pumps, with Chambers of Block Tin five Inches Diameter, through Suction Pipes of yellow Poplar. All these Pumps are worked by a Horse, in an adjoining Mill-house of large Diameter, well constructed. There is also a Woodyard, boarded seven Feet, that will contain much more than necessary for the Distillery, into which the Wood may be thrown from the Water. The Whole of these Improvements are situated in *Alexandria*, below the Bank; the Distillery on fast Ground, and the Cisterns fixed above the highest Tide Waters; the Stores and Yard on a Wharf which, with the publick Wharf adjoining, of 66 Feet, makes an Extent of more than 200 Feet in Width, 156 Feet of which run 300 Feet into *Potowmack*.

As it does not suit the Owner of these Improvements to remove his Residence from *Philadelphia*, he will let them at a moderate Rent, with a Contract for 300 Cords of Ash Wood yearly, or five Years, cut into four Feet Lengths, and delivered on the *Maryland* Shore, directly opposite to the Distillery, and so near the Water as to render any Carriage unnecessary, by the Heirs of *Thomas Addison*, Esq; deceased, at the Rate of a Dollar per Cord.

Any Person inclining to lease the Premises, may be furnished, on a speedy Application, with about 160 Hogsheads of good well chosen Molasses, with Indulgence for Payment. Inquire as above. (tf)

TO BE SOLD

At BLANDFORD, *to the highest Bidders, on* TUESDAY *the* 17*th of this Instant* (JANUARY) *if fair, otherwise next fair Day,*

FIFTEEN or twenty valuable *Virginia* born NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls. Credit will be allowed for one Half till the 25th of *April* 1775, and for the other till the 25th of *April* 1776, the Purchasers giving Bond, with approved Security, to

(6) PATRICK RAMSAY.

PRINCE GEORGE, *November* 10, 1774.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Mulatto Boy named SAM, about 18 or 17 Years old, of a very light Complexion, and will endeavour to pass for a free Boy, has gray Eyes, brown Hair, a smooth artful Tongue, is a great Villain, but a very good Barber. In the Month of *June* last he was put in *York* Jail, on Suspicion of having stolen some Money in *Williamsburg*. He made his Escape from thence and got to *Norfolk*, where he was put in Jail and sent to me by Water. The next Day (*September* 20th) he made his Escape from my Overseer, and has not since been heard of. He was born in *Frederick* Town, *Maryland*, has lived in *Fredericksburg*, *Norfolk*, and *York* Town, and is well acquainted with most Parts of *Virginia*. He was very meanly clad, having been so long in Jail, but it is probable will procure Clothes. I will give 40 s. Reward to have him committed to any of his Majesty's Jails, if taken in the Colony of *Virginia*, and if out of the Colony 5 l. All Captains of Ships, or Masters of Vessels, are hereby forewarned from carrying him out of the Country, or employing him.

(tf) JOHN BLAND.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD,

WHEREAS, on the 19th of *June* last past, a certain JOSEPH THORP was intrusted with a considerable Sum in Half Johannesses, of nine Pennyweight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his Appearance there, with other suspicious Circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the Money. He is a Native of *England*, about six Feet high, swarthy Complexion, very dark keen Eyes, and pitted with the Smallpox, of a slender Make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, with some small Impediment in his Speech. He lived some Time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the Character of a Merchant in both Places; he was also once in Trade in *Newcastle*, *Virginia*, and has a Brother settled there. It is believed he went on Board Captain *John F. Pruyn*, of *Albany*, and took with him a blue Casimir and a dark brown Cloth Suit of Clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp*, in any of his Majesty's Jails on this Continent, shall be entitled to ten per Cent. on the Sum recovered, and the above Reward of 50 l. when convicted. Apply to *Curson* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joseph Wharton*, Junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Christie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibson* and Co. of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne* or *John Rowe* of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp*, since the 19th of *June* last past, or know any Thing of the Route he has taken, that they convey the most early Intelligence thereof to any of the above Persons, or *Greenwood*, *Ritson*, and *Marsh*, in *Norfolk*, or to *Robert Pleasants* and Co. at *Four Mile* Creek, *Henrico* County; the Favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All Masters of Vessels are forewarned from taking him off the Continent. (tf)

TO BE SOLD, *or* RENTED,

(Preference will be given to the first)

A PLANTATION on *Allen's* Creek in *Mecklenburg*, within a Mile of *Roanoke*, consisting of about 120 Acres of Land, the Property of Messrs. *Alexander Donald* and Co. and whereon the Subscriber now lives. The Land of itself is valuable, exclusive of the Improvements, which are a good Dwelling-House, with other necessary Outhouses, and a large and convenient Storehouse 32 by 44 Feet. There are about 20 Acres of the low Ground well set in Timothy and Clover, and notwithstanding this dry Summer, 15 Acres of it have yielded above 30,000 Weight of Hay, which, with about 300 Bushels of Oats in the Straw, some *Indian* Corn, 40 Head of Cattle, 50 Head of Sheep, and some Hogs, will be sold on reasonable Terms. The Purchaser may have Possession of the Premises as soon as he pleases, and long Credit (if required) will be allowed for the Land, on his giving Bond and Security. It is expected the Store will be continued, and of Course the Purchaser will have the Benefit of the Board of the Storekeepers, and besides the Situation of the Place (being on *Taylor*'s Ferry Road) makes it well calculated for a Tavern.

(tf) EBENEZER MACHARG.